



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS 425 Eye Street N.W. ULLB, 3rd Floor Washington, D.C. 20536



File:

EAC 00 172 50370

Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: MAR - 7 2001

IN RE:

Petitioner:

Beneficiary:

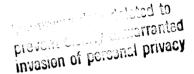
Petition:

Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and

Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:





INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,

ert P. Weimann, Acting Director

dministrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner desires to employ the beneficiary as a child monitor for a period of one year. The Department of Labor determined that a temporary certification by the Secretary of Labor could not be made. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that the need for the services to be performed is temporary.

On appeal, counsel states that the petitioner's need for child care is due to her need to complete a doctoral dissertation which would require considerable time for conducting research and writing her dissertation.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii), defines an H-2B temporary worker as:

an alien...having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning, who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform other temporary service or labor if unemployed persons capable of performing such service or labor cannot be found in this country, but this clause shall not apply to graduates of medical schools coming to the United States to perform services as members of the medical profession....

<u>Matter of Artee Corp.</u>, 18 I&N Dec. 366 (Comm. 1982), as codified in current regulations at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(ii), specified that the test for determining whether an alien is coming "temporarily" to the United States to "perform temporary services or labor" is whether the need of the petitioner for the duties to be performed is temporary. It is the nature of the need, not the nature of the duties, that is controlling. <u>See</u> 55 Fed. Reg. 2616 (1990).

As a general rule, the period of the petitioner's need must be a year or less, although there may be extraordinary circumstances where the temporary services or labor might last longer than one year. The petitioner's need for the services or labor must be a one-time occurrence, a seasonal need, a peakload need, or an intermittent need. 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B).

The petition indicates that the employment is a one-time occurrence and the temporary need is unpredictable. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(1) states that for the nature of the petitioner's need to be a one-time occurrence, the petitioner must

establish that it will not need workers to perform the services or labor in the future.

Counsel explains that the petitioner is a Ph.D. candidate. Counsel states that after she completes her dissertation and supervised clinical work to become a licensed clinical psychologist, which she intends to complete by May 2001, the children will be eligible for daycare or summer camp. Counsel also states that the petitioner is a practicing attorney and is now working part-time.

The petitioner in a letter dated May 9, 2000 explains that she has obtained child care in previous years by participating in the Au Pair in America program authorized by the United States Information Agency. The petitioner states that after her training is over, she plans to re-enter the Au Pair in America program to meet her family's need for childcare.

The nontechnical description of the job on the Application for Alien Employment Certification (Form ETA 750A) reads "observe, monitor, participate in play activities for two young children; prepare their meals; dress, bathe children; accompany children to all outside and play activities; keep children's quarters clean and tidy; wash, iron their clothes. Watch children overnight in employer's absence or incapacitation. Drive children to and from preschool, playdates and doctor's appointments."

The petitioner has not shown that the beneficiary's services are a one-time occurrence and will not be needed in the future. The petitioner has not established that the need for the services to be performed is temporary.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1361. Here, the petitioner has not met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal will be dismissed.